

*March*  
OF THE LIVING

PRESENTS AN INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM  
COMMEMORATING THE NUREMBERG LAWS & NUREMBERG TRIALS

THE DOUBLE ENTENDRE OF

# Nuremberg



THE NUREMBERG OF



THE NUREMBERG OF

# Hate & Justice

MAY 4, 2016

JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY  
KRAKOW, POLAND



JAGIELLONIAN  
UNIVERSITY  
IN KRAKÓW



Raoul Wallenberg  
Centre for  
Human Rights

Honorary Chairman

**PROFESSOR ELIE WIESEL**  
Nobel Prize Laureate and Holocaust Survivor

Symposium Co-Chairs

**IRWIN GOTLER ■ ALAN DERSHOWITZ**

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“The word Nuremberg conjures up two opposite images of law, one negative, the other positive. The Nuremberg Laws represent the most extreme distortion of law-- misusing the forms of justice to produce grave injustice. The Nuremberg Trials represent a triumph of Justice over injustice. Rights come from a recognition of wrongs. The Nuremberg laws represent the wrongs, and the Nuremberg trials reflect the rights that grew of the acknowledgment of those terrible wrongs.”

**Professor Alan Dershowitz**  
Symposium Co-Chair

*The Double Entendre of Nuremberg*

*March*  
OF THE LIVING

**On May 4, 2016**

AT THE PRESTIGIOUS JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY, IN KRAKOW, POLAND,

THE MARCH OF THE LIVING

WILL MARK TWO HISTORIC ANNIVERSARIES.

BOTH INVOLVE THE HOLOCAUST AND CENTER AROUND EVENTS

THAT TOOK PLACE IN THE GERMAN CITY OF

**Nuremberg.**

“Moved by the understanding that purity of German blood is the essential condition for the continued existence of the German people, and inspired by the inflexible determination to ensure the existence of the German nation for all time, the Reichstag has unanimously adopted the following....”

Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor  
(Introduction to Nuremberg Laws)



# Historical Overview

## 80 Years Since the Implementation of the Nuremberg Laws

The anti-Semitic laws Nuremberg Laws were originally passed in 1935, at a special Reichstag session held in Nuremberg, Germany, which was also the site of some of the Nazi Party's annual propaganda rallies.

The Nuremberg Laws were first put into practice in Nazi Germany after the 1936 Berlin Summer Olympics. The laws, among others, removed citizenship from Germany's Jewish population and restricted the employment of "Aryan" Germans in Jewish households. These laws were enacted along with a host of other discriminatory, anti-Semitic measures. While no one imagined the horrors that were to follow, these laws presaged the increasing persecution of Germany's Jewish population that would eventually encompass all of Europe and result in the murder of 6 million Jews.



“The wrongs which we seek to condemn and punish have been so calculated, so malignant, and so devastating that civilization cannot tolerate their being ignored because it cannot survive their being repeated.... That four great nations, flushed with victory and stung with injury, stay the hand of vengeance and voluntarily submit their captive enemies to judgment of the law is one of the most significant tributes that power has ever paid to reason.”

**Robert H. Jackson**  
Chief United States Prosecutor

[Nuremberg Trials](#)



# The Nuremberg Trials

## 70 Years Since the Nuremberg Trials

The Nuremberg Trials were a series of military trials convened by the Allies toward the end of 1945 (IMT- International Military Tribunal) and in 1946 (NMT-Nuremberg Military Tribunals) that prosecuted the most prominent of Nazi Germany's leadership who were involved in the Holocaust or the perpetration of other war crimes. Described as “the greatest trial in history”, the Nuremberg Trials prosecuted such infamous Nazi war criminals as Martin Bormann, Hans Frank, Hermann Göring, Rudolf Hess, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Albert Speer and Julius Streicher.

The trials, which included the Doctors' Trial, Judges' Trial and High Command Trial, saw the prosecution hundreds of high-ranking German officials, and lasted until 1949. However, the vast majority of Nazi war criminals were never subject to any form of justice or retribution.

Still, the Nuremberg Trials did bring to justice a number of the Nazis most prominent leadership and did give rise to a number of important legal principles, perhaps most famously, that the claim of “just following orders” is not acceptable in criminal cases.

In 1950, the United Nations created the Nuremberg Principles, which codified the legal principles underlying the Nuremberg Trials, and established the guidelines for what constituted a war crime.



# The Program

## May 4, 2016

On the day before Holocaust Remembrance Day, respected Jurists, distinguished legal scholars, and political leaders from around the world will gather in Krakow's Jagiellonian University to discuss the historical legacy of the Nuremberg Race Laws and Nuremberg Trials.

All meetings will be available in English, Polish and Hebrew.

The gathering will discuss the following themes:

1. THE AFTERMATH OF THE HOLOCAUST IN EUROPE  
(Introductory Session)
2. THE DOUBLE ENTENDRE OF NUREMBERG: UNIVERSAL LESSONS FOR OUR TIME
3. THE DANGER OF STATE-SANCTIONED INCITEMENT TO RACISM AND HATE: THE NUREMBERG RACE LAWS AND THE RWANDAN GENOCIDE AS A CASE STUDY
4. NUREMBERG, RACISM AND HATE AND THE CENTRALITY OF ANTI-SEMITISM
5. THE NUREMBERG TRIALS AND THE BIRTH OF INTERNATIONAL LAW
6. JUSTICE AFTER NUREMBERG
7. THE HOLOCAUST, GENOCIDE, AND HUMAN RIGHTS: COMBATING MASS ATROCITY IN OUR TIME

## Chairmanship & Attendees

The one-day seminar will be chaired by Professor Irwin Cotler and Professor Alan Dershowitz. Professor Irwin Cotler is a celebrated human rights advocate, former Canadian Justice Minister, and internationally recognized expert in human rights law. Professor Alan Dershowitz, former professor of law at Harvard University, is a prominent American lawyer, jurist, author, and political commentator and a leading defender of civil liberties. The honorary chairman will be Professor Elie Wiesel, Nobel Prize Laureate and Holocaust survivor. They will be joined by attorneys general, ministers of law, judges, leading international human rights experts and attorneys, graduate students and others.



“In 2016, let us commemorate two anniversaries – the Double Entendre of Nuremberg –the Nuremberg of Jackboots and Hate, and the Nuremberg of Judgements and Principles. May this be not only an act of remembrance for the victims of racism and antisemitism – and of horrors too terrible to be believed but not too terrible to have happened; but may this also be a remembrance to act – so that we are each, wherever we are, the guarantors of each other’s destiny.

This is what the struggle for human rights and human dignity – and anti-racism and anti-hate – is all about.”

**Professor Irwin Cotler**

Symposium Co- Chair

*The Double Entendre of Nuremberg*

## Symposium Sponsors

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## March of the Living



**The March of the Living is an annual educational program** which brings students, Holocaust survivors and educators from all over the world to Poland, in order to study the history of the Holocaust. In Poland, they visit former sites of Nazi Germany's persecution as well as once thriving places of Jewish life and culture. On Holocaust Remembrance Day, the students and survivors march hand in hand from Auschwitz to Birkenau in memory of all victims of Nazi genocide and against prejudice, intolerance and hate.

Previous special programs have included the participation of such distinguished groups as WWII veterans and concentration camp liberators, Commissioners of Education from throughout the United States, and Ministers of Education from across Europe. Over the years, numerous international dignitaries - heads of state, political leaders and respected religious figures - have also participated in the program.

Since its inception in 1988, more than 200,000 students from around the globe have taken part in the March of the Living from Auschwitz to Birkenau.

"Because, friend,  
these are not just the bones  
of murdered Jews  
lying in this grave.  
The conscience of humankind  
lies buried here as well."

Julian Tuwim\*

*\*My Żydzi polscy...We Polish Jews...,  
Isaac Komem, trans.  
(Warsaw: Fundacja Shalom, 2008), 47.*

**“The March of the Living commemorates the darkest and most tragic experience in the European history.**

The Holocaust is for us today one of the most meaningful memories in the European heritage - a lesson which we must learn so that it will never happen again. But we must also remember the lesson of Nuremberg Laws – that the rule of majority is not everything that democracy is about, that minority rights and individual civic and human rights must be respected and protected, and that those who violate this principle will eventually be brought to justice.”

**Prof. Zdzisław Mach**

Rector's Proxy for International Relations

Head of Centre for Central and Eastern European Studies

UNESCO Chair for Education about the Holocaust

Jagiellonian University

**“More than seventy years after the liberation of Auschwitz,** are we intellectually and emotionally baffled by the genocide the Nazis committed there? If so, what are the paths taken to overcome this? How and why continue work on this most perplexing subject?”

**Dr. Jolanta Ambrosewicz-Jacobs**

Director, Centre for Holocaust Studies

Jagiellonian University

## The Centre for Holocaust Studies at the Jagiellonian University



**The Centre for Holocaust Studies at the Jagiellonian University** is an autonomous unit of the Faculty for Political and International Studies at the Jagiellonian University in Cracow, Poland since 2007. While there are other academic centers in Poland that carry out research on the Holocaust, the Centre is the first university level body in Poland whose sole purpose is to conduct research, educate and commemorate the Holocaust.

The mission of the Centre is twofold: to consolidate studies of the Holocaust into one academic research center and to support and promote young researchers and educators in this field. This mission is put into action mainly by the development of the MA program in European studies, specialty “Knowledge about the Holocaust and Totalitarianism”, a support for PhD students and the integration of the topic of the Holocaust into Polish school curricula. This purpose is achieved through an annual International Summer Institute for Teachers “Teaching about the Holocaust” since 2006. The main goal of this program is to provide teachers with tools for teaching about the Holocaust, scenarios for classes and appropriate materials in order to remember the victims and to build an open and democratic society.

## UNESCO Chair in Education about the Holocaust at the Institute of European Studies



The major goal of the **UNESCO Chair in Education about the Holocaust** established in 2014 within the Institute of European Studies, cooperating closely with the Center for Holocaust Studies, is to teach about the Holocaust and related issues from the perspectives of history, political and social sciences, philosophy, law and cultural studies. The Chair's activities aim for understanding the meaning of the Holocaust for European societies and for the world, memory of the Holocaust and the origins and effects of prejudices, racism and antisemitism. The Chair provide strategies and methods to counteract and prevent such negative phenomena, targeting students, teachers, multipliers, teacher trainers, civil society activists and scholars.

Since the territories of occupied Poland were the epicenter of the Holocaust including the location of the former major death camps, the Polish landscape has been marked forever. The creation of the UNESCO Chair in Education about the Holocaust in Poland, and especially at the Jagiellonian University, has great meaning and importance. Since its inception the University has been known not only for the high quality of education it provides but also for the values of tolerance, respect for human rights and the democratic standards it promotes.



## Holocaust Survivor Participation

The Holocaust Survivors will be invited to share their stories of persecution, beginning with the gradual stripping away of their rights, and culminating with the ultimate horror of the Holocaust.

At the conclusion of the day's proceedings, a proclamation will be read out, which will reflect a consensus among the participants attending, that will respond to the thematic questions outlined above.

It will also reaffirm the commitment of the participants in the March of the Living to a world where the dignity of all members of the human family is respected and honored.

This significant gathering will likely be the last time when survivors will be able to attend and share their stories in this historic setting.



## INTERNATIONAL MARCH OF THE LIVING

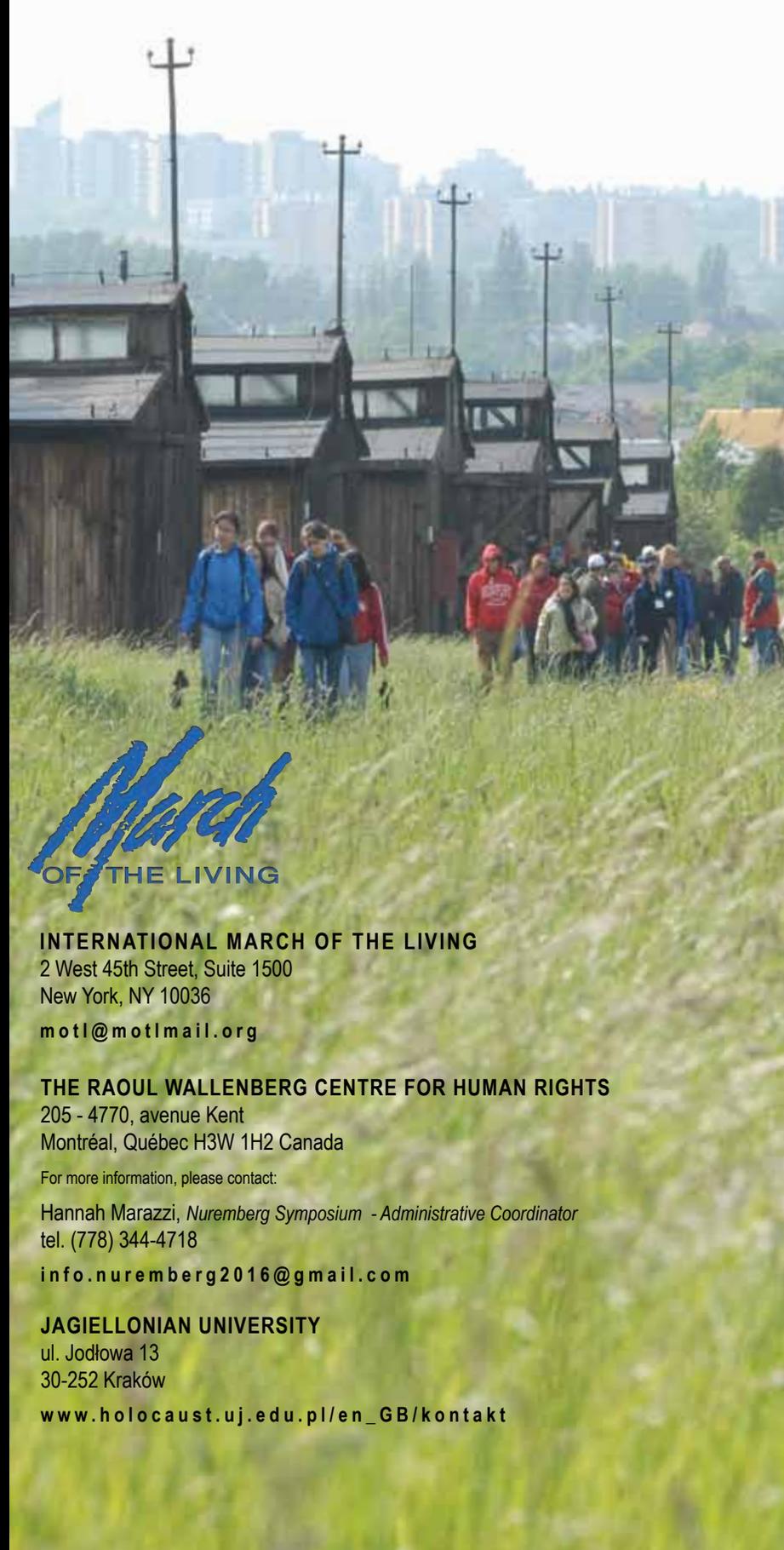
*brings thousands of people - students, Holocaust survivors, educators and many others -from all over the world to Auschwitz-Birkenau on Holocaust Remembrance Day. Arm in arm, they march from Auschwitz to Birkenau in memory of all victims of Nazi genocide and against prejudice, intolerance and hate. Their visit to Poland includes visits to once thriving sites of Jewish life and culture, as well as encounters with the realities of modern day Poland.*

## THE RAOUL WALLENBERG CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

*is an international consortium of parliamentarians, scholars, jurists, human rights defenders, NGOs, and students united in the pursuit of justice inspired by and anchored in Raoul Wallenberg's humanitarian legacy. It is organized around a number of thematic projects each of which reflects and represents Wallenberg's humanitarian legacy. The Centre's thematic projects are: 1) Raoul Wallenberg: Hero of Humanity – Acts of Remembrance and Remembrance to Act – Wallenberg as a paradigm of moral courage and effective action 2) The Holocaust Genocide and Human Rights: Universal Lessons for the Combating of Mass Atrocity in our Time 3) Promoting Human Dignity: Combating Racism Hatred and Antisemitism; 4) Defending Political Prisoners*

## JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY

*founded in 1364 in Kraków, is the oldest university in Poland, and one of the oldest universities in the world. The Centre for Holocaust Studies at the Jagiellonian University was created 2007 with the mission to consolidate Holocaust studies into one academic research centre and to support and promote young researchers, PhD students and educators. In 2014 the UNESCO Chair in Education about the Holocaust was established at the university. The activities of the Centre and the UNESCO Chair include teaching about the history of the Holocaust and genocides of the 20th century, along with values of tolerance, respect for human rights and democratic standards.*



**March**  
OF THE LIVING

## INTERNATIONAL MARCH OF THE LIVING

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